7-024.01 BORREGO VALLEY - BORREGO SPRINGS

Basin Boundaries

Summary

The Borrego Springs groundwater subbasin is located in northeastern San Diego County and extends from Coyote Canyon in the north to San Felipe Creek in the southeast. The subbasin is bound on the north by the Santa Rosa Mountains and on the west by the San Ysidro Mountains. The subbasin is bound on the northeast by the Coyote Mountains and the Coyote Creek fault. A groundwater divide near the San Felipe Creek marks the southern boundary. The subbasin boundary is defined by 12 segments detailed in the descriptions below.
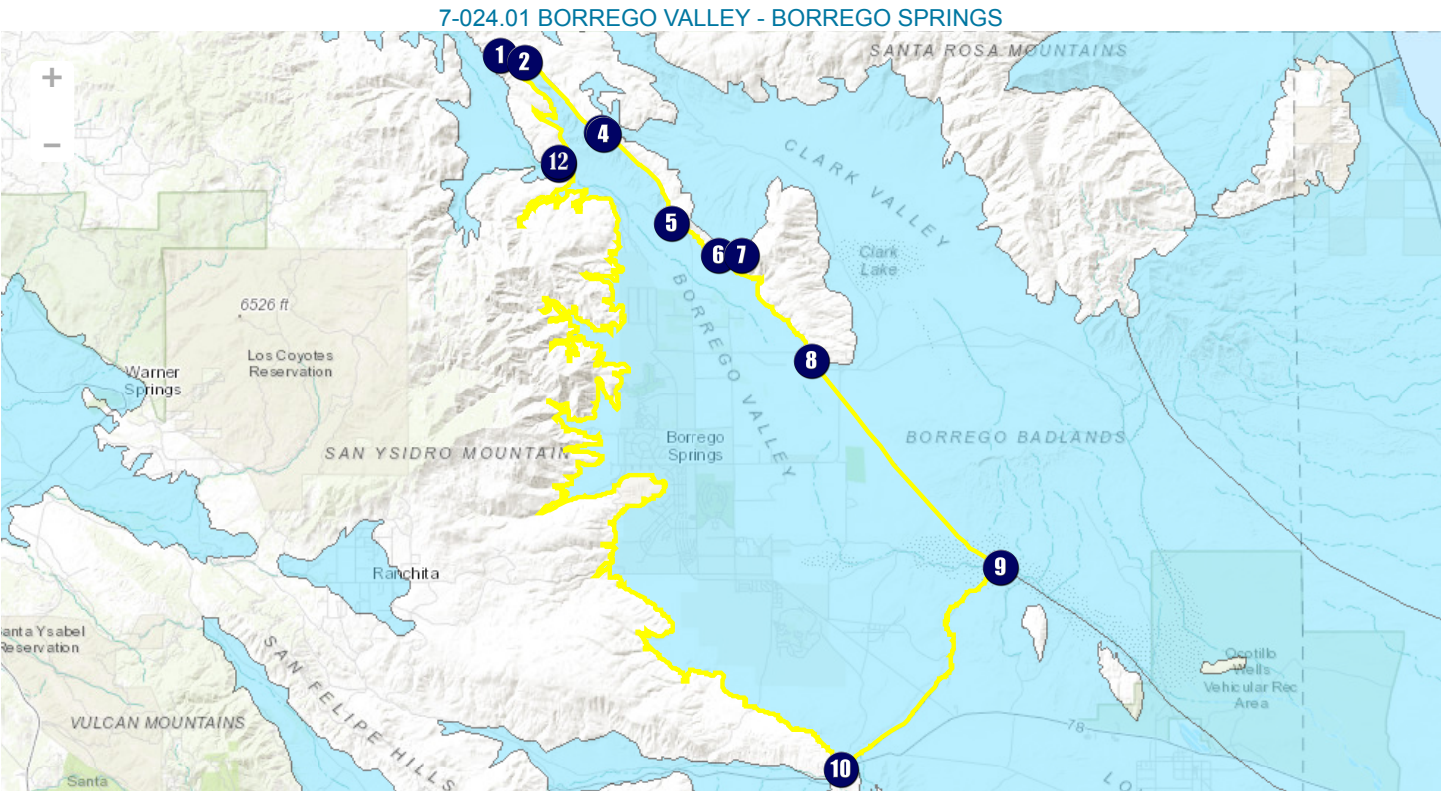
Segment Descriptions

Segment Label	Segment Type	Description	Ref
1-2	E Alluvial	Begins from point (1) and follows the contact of Holocene alluvium with Cretaceous plutonic rocks and Mesozoic or older metasedimentary rocks to point (2).	{a}
2-3	E Fault	Continues from point (2) and follows the Coyote Creek fault to point (3).	{b}
3-4	I Fault	Continues from point (3) and follows the Coyote Creek fault to point (4).	{b}
4-5	E Fault	Continues from point (4) and follows the Coyote Creek fault to point (5).	{b}
5-6	E Alluvial	Continues from point (5) and generally follows the contact of Quaternary alluvium with Quaternary terrestrial sediments, Cretaceous plutonic rocks, and Mesozoic or older metasedimentary rocks to point (6).	{b}
6-7	I Alluvial	Continues from point (6) and generally follows the contact of Quaternary alluvium with Quaternary terrestrial sediments, Cretaceous plutonic rocks, and Mesozoic or older metasedimentary rocks to point (7).	{b}
7-8	E Alluvial	Continues from point (7) and generally follows the contact of Quaternary alluvium with Cretaceous plutonic rocks and Mesozoic or older metasedimentary rocks to point (8).	{b}
8-9	I Fault	Continues from point (8) and approximately follows the Coyote Creek fault to point (9).	{b}
9-10	I Stream	Continues from point (9) and follows San Felipe Creek to point (10).	{c}
10-11	E Alluvial	Continues from point (10) and follows the contact of Quaternary alluvium with various Mesozoic or older plutonic rocks and various Paleozoic or older metamorphic rocks to point (11).	{b}
11-12	E Non-Alluvial	Continues from point (11) and crosses the Quaternary alluvium at a bedrock constriction to point (12).	{b}
12-1	E Alluvial	Continues from point (12) and follows the contact of Quaternary alluvium with Cretaceous plutonic rocks and Mesozoic or older metasedimentary rocks and ends at point (1).	{b}

Significant Coordinates

Point	Latitude	Longitude
1	33.417048475	-116.457527767
2	33.414174165	-116.445878091
3	33.38646384	-116.40993555
4	33.386118609	-116.408995575
5	33.351036792	-116.37687404
6	33.338495072	-116.355027171
7	33.338261309	-116.3442048
8	33.29682946	-116.311072491
9	33.215874565	-116.222364852
10	33.13643378	-116.297429491
11	33.374014394	-116.429769468
12	33.375216632	-116.429715552

Map

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http://sgma.water.ca.gov/bbat/?appid=160718113212&subbasinid=7-24.01

References

Ref	Citation	Pub Date	Global ID
{a}	Diblee Geological Foundation, Geologic Map of the Clark Lake and Rabbit Peak Quadrangles, 1:24,000, T.W Dibblee and J.A. Minch.	2008	61
{b}	California Geological Survey (CGS), Geologic Atlas of California Map No. 019, Santa Ana Sheet, 1:250,000, Thomas H. Rogers. URL: http://www.quake.ca.gov/gmaps/GAM/santaana/santaana.html	1965	25
{c}	United States Geological Survey (USGS), National Hydrography Dataset, Flowline Dataset for California, note: Coordinated effort among the United States Department of Agriculture-Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS), the United States Geological Survey (USGS), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). URL: http://nhd.usgs.gov/data.html	2/1/2016	1

Footnotes

I: Internal

E: External